Use of Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University Library, Vijayapura: A study

Synopsis

Karnataka State Akkamahadevi women's University for the award of the degree of

Doctor of philosophy

In

Library and Information Science

Submitted By

Miss. Sunita

Research scholar

Dept of Library and Information science

Under the guidance of

Prof. P.G.Tadasad

Professor of LIS

Department of Library and Information Science

Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapur, Karnataka - 586105

1. Introduction

Information has been identified as an important resource and object for overall development of a country. Today richness of a country is considered availability and use of information. Therefore information and knowledge is a powerful then economic richness, obviously information and knowledge holder become very powerful. Therefore, availability and use of information make the difference. To develop a country/nation certainly libraries are play an important role by providing information. In particularly academic libraries play vital role developing the children's to make them future resource person. Library is an organization without aiming any profit providing information to their users. The academic libraries are divided as School library, College library and University library.

The universities are the centres of higher education and research work. A university library is a library attached to a university, which exists to serve to the needs and requirements of students, teachers and research scholars to support the teaching, research programme of the university. University library is the heart of the university that acts like dynamic instrument of education which disseminates information to its user community of the students, Research scholars, teaching faculty.

'Use' is the key purpose and 'User' is the key and dynamic component of any library and information centres. The primary goal of a library is, to collect, store, organise, disseminate and distribute information and knowledge in different forms as user had. The library provides various services and facilities to the user community. The library staffs acts as information provider to right information to right user at the right time. If the collection, facilities, and services are not used then the library will not but see's a natural death. Hence, studies are required to know how libraries are used. This study aims to find out the usage of a university library.

2. Review of Literature

The many studies have been conducted to know the use of different types of libraries in different time setting. Literature A prominent among them are review here

Worldwide:

. **Du and Evans** (2011) investigate the use of a university library academic service to assist in research information seeking, and the role and value of the academic services in support of research from the viewpoints of both academic users and librarians. Findings include library online databases and interlibrary loans and document delivery as the services most familiar to, and utilised by, academic users. **Onuoha,uloma Doris and Sabir Mosunmade O** (2013) the study investigate the undergraduate use of libraries in federal universities in south-west, Nigeria. Determine the frequency of library visits, extent use of library resources. . **Citti, Politi, Sabattini and Semenzato** (2012) carried out two surveys about users' satisfaction, in order to improve services. The paper has double approach; quantitative and qualitative. Moreover, during the same week of the survey a focus group is carried out, to focus on the critical areas of the questionnaire and offer support for action. **Aderibigbe and Emmanuel** (2012) reports usage of university library information technology (IT) resources by graduate students at the University of Agriculture, Abeokuta in Nigeria.

Ajala and Aderinto (2011) examine use of the card catalogue by staff, undergraduate and postgraduate students of Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso, Oyo state, Nigeria **Arif** (2011) explores students' attitude towards the use of electronic resources (ER) in the libraries of three public sector universities Islamabad, Pakistan **Baro** (2011) presents the results of a study carried out to find out whether the undergraduate students of a health science institute are aware of and fully utilize the medical databases and other online information resources, based on a case of College of Health Sciences in Delta State University. **Salaam** (2010) reports a study carried out at the University of Agriculture Abeokuta, Nigeria to find out students' perception and attitudes to vandalism in the library.

Karasozen, kaygusuz and Ozen(2007) In this study patterns of e-journal use of Anatolian University library consortium turkey. Due to the diversity of universities many founded in usage of various subject collections**.** **Dadzie** (2005) investigates the use of 3 electronic resources by students and faculty of Ashesi University, Ghana. The results indicate that usages of some Internet resources were also very high, whilst the use of scholarly databases was quite low. The low patronage was attributed due to unawareness. **Reid** (2005) based on Interlibrary Loan Services in Victoria University of Wellington New Zealand identifies the trends in inter-loan in New Zealand.

India:

Kaur (2012) examines academics attitude towards use of e-journal. A well structured questionnaire was designed to elicit the opinions of the users. Responses were gathered from 542 faculty members of five universities. The results of the study showed that the characteristics that affect the choice of e-format over print in order of preference are 'faster access', 'available from desktop', 'convenience', 'remote access', 'timeliness', 'available at all times', 'hyperlinks', 'multi-user access', 'currency of information', 'inclusion of audio–video material', 'interactivity' and 'animation of graphics'. **Sinha** (2012) examines view on the extent of ICT/ Internet awareness and status on use of e-resources by the Assam university library users. **Deval** (2012) highlights some of the facts associated with the use and assessment of digital information resources and focuses on the usefulness of digital information resource collection for the CGSIP university library.

Kumar and Vohra (2011) investigated the use of OPAC online public access catalogue by students and faculty at Punjab university library, Chandigarh. OPAC is information retrieval system to search bibliographic information using keywords. This study suggested to provide a training program to user.**Reddy** (2010) discusses a study on the use of information sources at the Gulbarga University Library in Gulbarga, India by research scholars pursuing doctoral degrees. The study focused on the frequency and purpose of library visits, research scholars' opinions of the library and satisfaction with its information sources, and resources searched most often**.**.

Kannappanavar and Swamy (2010) present a use study of academic libraries and their information services in agricultural science universities in south India. Library users were surveyed on their information and service needs, opinions of services available and on problems they face in library use. It was found that roughly half of users visited a university library on a daily basis, and that roughly half of users spent between one and two hours per visit. A discrepancy is noted between a high level of user satisfaction with traditional library resources such as books and periodicals and a low satisfaction level with the availability of electronic information resources.

Madhusudhan (2010) focuses on the use of e-resources by research scholars of Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra (India), and found that electronic resources have become an integral part of the need of information of research scholars at Kurukshetra University. **Maharana, Sethi and Behera** (2010) investigate the usage of Internet and e-resources by the P.G. students of Business Administration, in Sambalpur University, Orissa, India. The result shows that majority of the students have a long experience of using Internet for 2 to 4 years and all are more or less aware of the applications of Internet technology. **Ansari** (2008) establishes the opinion of users with respect to the awareness and utilisation of, as well as their satisfaction level with, the use of the online public access catalogue (OPAC) in five libraries in New Delhi, namely the Indian Institute of Technology; Jawaharlal Nehru University Library; Dr Zakir Husain Library, Jamia Millia Islamia; National Information System for Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR); and the Defense Science Information and Documentation Centre (DESIDOC). **Raju** (2010) surveyed the users of Andhra University to find out the usage of Electronic Resources. It reveals that despite the availability of wide range of e-resources the frequency of their use was low.

3. Need for the study

The study is mainly to examine use of resources in the library and also helps us to examine user frequency to visit the library, usage of resources such as document and non documents, and usefulness of facilities and services of the KSAWU library Vijayapur. This study helps to discover characteristics, information requirements, behaviour, attitudes, opinion, priorities, preferences and evaluation among the university library. User studies are requires

checking whether intended goals are serving by system or not. And also not only to determine and conform general patterns use of libraries but also identify departures from the norms, even if it is only in small areas. This study evaluates the resources and services of the university library. This study help us to know the purpose of user visiting the library i.e, library syllabus needs, project work, dissertation work , competitive exams etc. A literature made to know the previous studies done on/or related to the topic taken from like LISA, LISTA, Emerald insight, Google scholar, J-store. A number of studies have been reported on library services, facilities, different sections of library, library automation, IT applications in libraries etc.

4. Statement of the Problem:

"Use of Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University Library Vijayapura: A Study."

5. Objectives:

- To find out the frequency of visit to the library and average time spent in the library by the user
- To know the purpose of visit to library
- To investigate the extent of availability of information resources required by user Karnataka state Akkamahadevi Women's University library Vijayapur
- To investigate the extent of the usage of the resources, facilities and library services offered by Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University Vijayapur
- To examine the usage of different sections by the users
- To know the attitude towards staff, location, building and library atmosphere
- To know the usefulness of Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University library Vijayapur
- To collect a detailed profile regarding the collection, services offered, staffing pattern, library grants of library;
- To know the satisfaction of the users

6. Hypothesis:

Demographic characteristics of users have to no bearing on the use of KSAWU library.

1. Category of users has no bearing on the use of KSAWU library
2. Frequency of visit to the university library has no bearing on the use of resources, services, facilities and sections and library
3. Time spent by users in the university library has no bearing on the users' use of resources, services, and facilities of KSAWU library
4. Discipline to which users belong to has no bearing on the use of KSAWU library.

7. Scope and Limitations of the study

The present study is mainly based on the primary data collected from the samples respondents and the following limitations have been identified.

- Geographically, the study is limited to the users of Jnanashakti campus library
- It is based on a sample survey conducted between 2021 and 2022 (March 2021 to Jan 2022)

8. Research Methodology

Methodology is the systematic, scientific process which provides the way to research. This is a way to solve the problem step by step. Methods are used to analyze and observe the Research. In the present study survey method of research will be adopted as research method. Survey method is a major method used in field study. Survey method data collection researcher must go to field, meet the target group and collect/take the first hand or direct information. In the present study survey method is using as research method. It is a method of fact finding. In this method data collected directly from study population. Before entering the field work researcher will be requires planning, preparation, data collection tools and techniques.

There are various Data collection tools are available like Observation, Interview, questionnaire, schedules etc using as primary data collection tools. In this study will be adopted questionnaire, interview schedule tools. Questionnaire is a tool using the questions to collect the data. In questionnaire method using open handed questions, closed handed questions, Dico-tomos questions, multiple choice questions will be used to collect data. An interview schedule method is to way systematic conversion between researcher and respondent. Interview will be done as structured, unstructured, focused, dept, clinical, group wise.

9. Study Population:

The University offers various UG programmes leading to Bachelor's degree in Arts, Business Administration, Computer Applications, Commerce, Education, Fashion Technology, Home Science, Physical Education, Science and Social Work. It also offers 32 P G Courses, P G Diploma and Certificate Courses in the Faculties of Arts, Commerce and Management, Social Sciences, Science and Technology and Education.

There are following categories of registered users in the library:

SI NO	**Academic Status**	**Total No of Users**
1	Teaching Faculty	**66**
2	Research Scholars	**225**
3	PG Students	**1634**
	Total	**1925**

10. Statistical testing

Hypothesis testing helps to decide on the basis of a sample data whether a hypothesis true or false. H_0 – Null hypothesis is a statistical hypothesis that states that there is no difference between a parameter and specific value or there is no difference between two parameters. H_1 – Alternative hypothesis is a statistical hypothesis that states the existence of a difference between a parameter and a specific value or state that is a difference between two parameters. Hypothesis of tests are classified as Parametric and Non Parametric. Following statistical tests shall be used to accept or reject null hypotheses.

1. The chi-square test of independence is used to test whether or not two attribute are associated. It is given by the formula.

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(fo-fe)^2}{fe}$$

2. The One way ANOVA test is used to find out statistical significant difference among the mean score of more than two independent groups.

11. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY.

The library in the university is a living force and is the centre of all activities of the institution. It is the only agency which is able to co-ordinate and co-operate the multifarious activities of the university. A well-established library with comprehensive-, al round and up-to-date collection suitable for study and research is highly indispensable ' for promoting modern higher education. In truth and effect, university libraries have enriched higher education for which, this is rightly described as the heart of the university by disseminating knowledge through improved' methods of communication of information to its users.

The present work, however, aims at making a study about use of Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University library Vijayapur in relation to the utilization of their existing resources by their users. Further, the study also aims to depict the types of services offered by the library to their clienteles/user. this study would enable the users of the university

libraries to get a new /better opportunities and wide scope for various developmental programs through the university library.

12. Chapterization

The study is reported in the following 5 chapters

Chapter -1: Introduction

This chapter included Introduction , Need of the study, Statement of the problem, Objectives, Hypothesis, Research methodology, Scope and limitations, Study population, Pilot survey, Final survey, Chart of Chapterisation

Chapter-2: Review of literature

This chapter reviews the literature related to the topic. Review divided in two kinds World Review literature and Indian Review Literature. Further Review was also divided into major subject categories and within which they are organised in a chronological order.

Chapter-3: An overview of Karnataka state Akkamahadevi women's university library

Provide an overview of the genesis of the library and its development. Explain the library and identifies, services and facilities available in the library.

Chapter-4: Data analysis and Interpretation

Based on the data collected from the P.G.Students, research scholars and teaching faculty analysis and interpretation of the data with regard to use of University library has been discussed in this chapter

Chapter-5: Summary of findings and Suggestions

A brief summary of findings based on the survey results and discussions of analysis are provided and suggestions are given.

References:

Soria, K.M., Fransen, K.M., & Nackerud, K.M. (2013). Library Use and Undergraduate Student Outcomes: New Evidence for Students' Retention and Academic Success. portal: Libraries and the Academy, 13, 147 - 164.

Simmonds, P.L., & Andaleeb, S. (2001). Usage of Academic Libraries: The Role of Service Quality, Resources, and User Characteristics. Libr. Trends, 49.

Akyeampong, E. A. (2013). The Impact of Library Usage on the Productivity of the Faculty of the University of Ghana (Doctoral dissertation, University of Ghana).

Onuoha, U.D. (2013). Undergraduates' Use of Libraries in Federal Universities in South-West, Nigeria. IOSR Journal of Research & Method in Education, 3, 12-17.

Gunasekera, C. (2010). Students Usage of an Academic Library: a user survey conducted at the Main Library University of Peradeniya. Journal of The University Librarians Association of Sri Lanka, 14, 43.

Oyewusi, F., & Oyeboade, S.A. (2009). An Empirical Study of Accessibility and Use of Library Resources by Undergraduates in a Nigerian State University of Technology. Library Philosophy and Practice. : http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac

Ozoemelem, O. A. (2009). Use of electronic resources by postgraduate students of the Department of Library and Information Science of Delta State University, Abraka, Nigeria. *Library philosophy and practice*, *11*(2), 1-23.

Yebowaah, F. A., & Plockey, F. D. D. (2017). Awareness and Use of Electronic Resources in University Libraries: A Case Study of University for Development Studies Library. *Library Philosophy & Practice*.

Oghenekaro, A.P. (2018). Use of Library Catalogue in Nigerian University Libraries: A Focus on Redeemer's University Library. Open Access Library Journal, 05, 1-10.

Sriram, B., & Rajev, M. (2014). Impact of Academic Library Services on User Satisfaction: Case Study of Sur University College, Sultanate of Oman. DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, 34, 140-146.

http://dx.doi.org/10.4314/gjedr.v16i1.6 (1/8/2022)

https://www.mhpbooks.com/the-challenges-facing-academic-libraries-in-the-21st-century/ (1/8/2022)

Workflow

Term	**Proposed work**
First semester	Preparation of the Proposal, Course Work,
Second semester	Building questionnaire and data collection tools.
Third semester	Field work
Fourth semester	Field work
Fifth semester	Data analysis
Sixth semester	Preparation of final report and submission